

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *216*

REPORT

Special Branch *2*

Date *February 4, 1933.*

Subject (in full) Urgent Notification of MOPR re activities February 1 to 14, 1933.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by *D.I. Kuierest.*

I forward herewith, together with summarized translation, a copy of an "Urgent Notification" dated January 30, 1933, issued by the local headquarters of the MOPR (Mutual Aid Society) which contains information relating to MOPR activities between February 1 and 14, 1933.

The circular was handed to the undersigned by Agent "A" 3624 on February 2.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.I. (Diana)*

*Information and names of circulation to D.O. B, D.O. D, D.O. C and D.O. A*

*J.H. Kuierest*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

FEB 4 1933

*D.I. Kuierest as above*  
*Responsible*

FEB 4 1933

*Filed*

*6 FEB 1933*  
*6 FEB 1933*

*Filed*  
*6 FEB 1933*

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST CIRCULAR ENTITLED "URGENT NOTIFICATION" PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (MOPR), DATED JANUARY 30, 1933, WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 2, 1933.

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(1) The Headquarters of the Mutual Aid Society have decided to start the campaign movement commencing from one week before and lasting until one week following February 7 (Feb. 1 to 14).

(2) Headquarters require all members to accept the leadership and policy of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and to increase the membership list by 30% to 50% or more.

(3) All branch offices should faithfully and systematically discuss the present headquarters campaign movement and make arrangements to maintain this undertaking.

(4) All members during this period should strive to support the Red Army, effect the rescue of Wong Bing and persons apprehended for anti-Japanese activities and raise subscriptions and organize "Rescue Groups" for North China. Facts must be reported within the first week.

(5) All branch offices must exert 100% efficiency to organize and lead the masses in their daily struggles with a view to extending the organization of the MOPR.

(6) That assistance be requested from the Communist Party to support this movement and in bearing the responsibility for the functioning of its branches in various districts. The Communist Youth League, labour unions and other revolutionary institutions be likewise requested to render assistance.

(7) The activities of all members should be concentrated on industrial and municipal enterprises.

#### Western District

Japanese Mills, Shanghai Tramway Company and China General Omnibus Company.

#### Eastern District

Japanese Mills, New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Shanghai Tramway Co., Shanghai Waterworks, B.A.T., Two Cotton Mill, Sung Sing Cotton Mills.

#### Footung

Pootung

Wharves, B.A.T. Factories.

Chapei

Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Post Offices and Silk Filatures.

Fah-Nan District

French Tramway Company, Public Ricshas, Mei Yah Silk Weaving Factory, and Silk Filatures.

In other words, cells or branch offices will be established in all the leading industrial and municipal enterprises.

(8) We must have our own strongholds in districts where the influence of "Yellow" labour unions is great.

(9) Mobilize the entire body of members to enforce "revolutionary contests", give rewards and give publicity of such contests in regular meetings or in publications.

Headquarters  
of the  
Mutual Aid Society.

30.1.33.

"M.O.P.R."

Organisation for World Unrest  
Meeting in Moscow

The four simple looking letters, "M.O.P.R.," cloak one of the most powerful, dangerous, and, at the same time, least known offshoots of the Comintern. M.O.P.R. stands for "the international association for assisting the world's revolutionary fighters."

At a meeting of the organisation recently held in Moscow, and presided over by a Japanese delegate, a proposed appeal to the "victims of capitalism" was read, and terrible pictures drawn of the oppressions to which supporters of the revolutionary movement were being subjected. In an impassioned speech, the French delegate affirmed that the time was rapidly approaching for an international Soviet and the complete eradication of all that stood for capitalism.

M.O.P.R. is certainly worthy of more attention, as it is a very powerful weapon in the armoury of Bolshevism and is being indefatigably used in order to stir up both strife and discontent in the very countries who seem so anxious and determined to finance and support their biggest enemy.

Reg. Please put up file concerning an raid in a branch of this organization in the settlement. J.H.

Reg. File. Please keep information re M.O.P.R. in a separate place as this requires this information. J.H. 29/12

File attached. J.H.

30/12/32

November 14, 1932. 15 11 32

### Political (3)

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
9.30-10.30 a.m.	Local Kuomintang Headquarters, West Gate.	50 Kuomintang members.
1.30-3.45 p.m.	1st District Kuomintang, 128 Mei Ka Loong, City.	40 Kuomintang members.
9.10-10 a.m.	5th District Kuomintang, 215 Police Station Road, Pootung.	40 Kuomintang members.
9 - 10.30 a.m.	6th District Kuomintang, 167 Tatung Road, Chapel.	20 Kuomintang members.
9 - 11 a.m.	7th District Kuomintang, 96 Wen Zu Road, Kiangwan.	100 students & Kuomintang members.
9 - 11 a.m.	8th District Kuomintang, 181 Soong Shing Road, Weesung.	50 Kuomintang members.
9 - 11 a.m.	Host of local Middle Schools and Universities.	Students.

### Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings

Daung Kwung Young (唐崇榮), who was arrested by the Municipal Police in the Nan Foe Li (南芳里) Alleyway off Penang Road, for being in possession of a quantity of communist literature with intent to distribute same on October 22, appeared before Court on remand on November 11 when he was ordered to be released.

Regarding the seizure of a large quantity of communist literature at No. 555 Chungking Road on November 10 (Vide I.R. 11/11/32), an application for the handing over of the seizure to the Public Safety Bureau was made on November 11, when the Court ordered the documents to be detained temporarily pending receipt of an official letter from the Public Safety Bureau.

### North Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee - Meeting

Four committee members of the abovementioned committee at a meeting held in their office, 29 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, between 6 and 8 p.m. November 12, decided to make arrangements for the presentation of a theatrical play in the near future in order to raise funds for the support of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies.

### Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association - Meeting

The abovementioned association, 80 Tibet Road, addressed a letter to the Shanghai Municipality on November 11 demanding an explanation from the Authority for the detention by the Bureau of Public Safety of one Weng Sing-fu (王勝甫), the proprietor of Hwa Shing Soap Factory, off Yochow Road. O.O.L.

It is learnt that Weng Sing Fu is suspected to be one and the same with Waung Toh (汪度), who was a prominent member in the Chapel North District Citizens' Maintenance Association, when Chapel was in the hands of the Japanese forces.

### Military

#### Disbanded Soldiers en route to Nanking

Some 42 disbanded soldiers of the 61st Division of the 19th Route Army and another batch of 120 of the 27th Division arrived at King Lee Yuen Wharf, French Bund, and Watung Wharf, Pootung by S.S. 'Yushung' and S.S. 'Soochow' respectively in the forenoon of November 12. They proceeded to the Shanghai South Station where they left for Nanking by train at 3.30 p.m. the same day.

Sheet No. 2.

being, but you must return it to this court after you are  
finished with it.

Decision. Seize literature in this case temporarily & it may be handed  
over to the S. S. B. when ever required, but it should be  
returned to this court for safe custody.

A.A.G.

*[Handwritten signature]*

15:11:32.

*[Handwritten signature]*



WHAT IS THE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY?

- (1) The Mutual Aid Society is an organization opposing the White Terror and rendering assistance to revolutionary warriors.

As a result of the rule by the imperialistic Kuomintang, China has been reduced to an unremediable condition - the general economic collapse, disasters, unemployment and civil wars have deprived one-fourth of the nation's population of their clothing and means of livelihood. This Society, an organization of the vast toiling mass, takes as its mission to overthrow, with all its might, the brutal White Terror of the ruling class, to oppose the massacre of the Chinese toiling mass by the foreign imperialists and the Kuomintang, to oppose the slaughter and imprisonment of revolutionaries, to oppose their action in suppressing the freedom of the people to convene meetings, to organize societies, etc. etc.

- (2) The fundamental duties of the Mutual Aid Society are:-

(a) To oppose the intrigues of the foreign imperialists to partition China.  
(b) To oppose the action of the Kuomintang towards revolutionaries as an executioner and its oppression of the toiling mass.  
(c) To oppose a Second World War.  
(d) To oppose the White Terror.  
(e) To secure the release of revolutionary warriors under imprisonment and to render assistance to their families.  
(f) To support the regime that will terminate the White Terror.

- (3) The actual works performed by the Mutual Aid Society are:-

(a) To publish printed matters, such as booklets, pamphlets, manifestoes, slogans, etc. exposing the barbarous acts of the ruling class and to organize the oppressed mass to conduct a campaign to oppose the action of the White Terrorists in suppressing the revolutionary movement.  
(b) To render assistance to the revolutionary warriors in prison and the families of those who sacrificed themselves at the hands of the White Terrorists.  
(c) To demand the release of all revolutionary and political prisoners.  
(d) To assist the revolutionary struggle.

- (4) The financial source of the Mutual Aid Society.

A great number of persons are in need of the relief by the Mutual Aid Society, but it is a pity that the Society can ~~only~~ render assistance to only two to three percent of them. The fund of this Society is raised by subscriptions from the revolutionary mass in the form of clothing, money, medicine, books, etc., and all these are being separately sent to the warriors in prison or families of those in disaster.

- (5) Mutual Aid Societies in Soviet Union and in districts under the Chinese Soviet - The Mutual Aid Society is an international organization.

The Mutual Aid Societies in the Soviet Districts have thirty to forty thousand members. Their chief duty is to train the toiling mass and to organize the toiling mass to relieve the revolutionary warriors under the iron heels of the White Terrorists.

- (6) The duty of members of the Mutual Aid Society.

As mentioned in the foregoing, they should oppose the White Terror, or the least they should do is to conduct vast propaganda among the masses and a campaign to solicit subscriptions for the aid of revolutionary warriors in disaster.

- (7) The people in the following walks of life should join the Mutual Aid Society:-
- (a) Oppressed labourers and farmers.
  - (b) Revolutionary students, men of letters, artists, newspaper reporters, teachers and others in sympathy with the revolutionary struggles.
- (8) Mobilization of members of the Mutual Aid Society to counteract the policy of massacre of the foreign imperialists and the Kuomintang.
- (9) Commemoration of the anniversary of "March 18" and participation with the Mutual Aid Society.



2

DRAFT RULES OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

Article 1. This Society is called the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society. It is the China Branch of the International Red Relief Society.

Article 2. The aims of this Society are:-

- (a) To render assistance to revolutionary warriors in prison and their families and also the families of revolutionary martyrs.
- (b) To publish systematic and nation-wide printed matters propagating opposition against the White Terror.
- (c) To organize Sections of individuals in sympathy with this Society.
- (d) To urge the labouring and peasant masses to support the revolutionary movement and to struggle for the independence of China from the imperialists whilst performing the above-mentioned duties.

Article 3. All members of this Society must pay their membership fees as stipulated by the Standing Committee (those who are unemployed and who are unable to maintain their own living are exempted from this obligation).

Article 4. Measures of organization are as follows:-

- (a) Establish Sections in industrial centres (cities, towns and mining districts).
- (b) Establish Section in farming districts.
- (c) Organize Sections of students and teachers.
- (d) Organize Sections of newspaper reporters, authors, artists and dramatists.
- (e) Organize Sections of doctors, surgeons, nurses and chemists.
- (f) Organize Sections of Red soldiers.
- (g) Organize Sections of lawyers and students of law institutes.

Article 5. The Central Committee is responsible for the management and direction of all works of the Society. The Committee must obey the resolutions passed by the National Conference and the instructions of the International Red Relief Society. The Central Committee is formed of delegates appointed by each province and sections in principal industrial centres (Shanghai, Wuhan, Hongkong, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Fengtien, Tongshan, etc.) The Central Committee appoints a Standing Committee. The numbers of members of the Central Committee and Standing Committee are to be fixed by the present Standing Committee and approved by the International Red Relief Society. The Central Committee should meet at least once a year and when considered necessary by the Standing Committee and the International Red Relief Society, a special meeting should be convened.

The Standing Committee should meet at least once a week. It should strictly supervise the work throughout the country. It should frequently detail men to inspect the work in principal industrial centres. It should keep a sharp watch upon the financial situation of the Society and should urge the Provincial Branches to submit reports on their finance.

Article 6. The Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society should, if possible, convene a national meeting once a year, subject to decision of the Standing Committee and approval of the International Red Relief Society.

Article 7. The main duty of the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society is to gather materials and public systematically propaganda matters exposing the White Terror and urging the masses to support the Soviet rule, the Red Army and the Society.

Article 8. Being a branch of the International Red Relief Society, the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society should carry out the policies of the International Red Relief Society and should forward to this latter Society reliable and detailed reports in connection with the Chinese White Terror. It is best that it should report

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY. Miscellaneous No. 185.

CRIME REGISTER No: Assistance to the Sinza Division. Police Station.  
Shanghai Public Safety Nov. 11th, 19 32.  
Bureau.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	<u>A.I. 11-11-32.</u>	Places visited in course of investigation each day	<u>Kiangsu High Court Second Branch.</u>
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## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch application was made by the Assistant Municipal Advocate Mr. T.S. Lee, for the disposal of the Communist literature seized at No. 555 Chungking Road, on the 10-11-32, at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. The instructions of the Judge were as follows:—

"Documents are to be detained temporary at the Court, and same to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on receipt of official letter but to be returned to Court for filing after conclusion of case."

Ping Hoon Dau wanted in connection with the seizure of the literature was arrested by the French Police on the 9-11-32.

J.P.3.  
D.P.3.

James.

1.R.  
14-11-32

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY. Miscellaneous No. 183.

CRIME REGISTER No.— Assistance to the Sinza Division. Police Station.  
Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. Nov. 10th, 1932.

Diary Number: 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

at 5 p.m. 10-11-32, Detective Sergeant Tcheremshansky and a party of detectives attached to Headquarters Special Branch accompanied by Detective Inspector Tsang Ts San (张世山), and C.D.C. Tsiang Tsong too (蒋宗武), attached to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau Headquarters, Nantao, came to this station and requested assistance to execute a Warrant of Arrest No. 5748 and Search Warrant No. 5748, issued by Judge Dzien at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, authorizing them to arrest one named Ping Hoen Dau (平汉涛), a native of Hunan, who is wanted by the Public Safety Bureau on a charge of Communism, and to search for and seize all communistic literature found on premises situated at No. 555 Chungking Road.

Assistance was rendered by D.P.S. Noir and C.D.C. 231 and on a search of the above mentioned premises being made there was found in a back room situated on the 3rd floor a large quantity of communistic literature, pamphlets, and one myriagraph. (See attached list).

On enquiries being made by detectives it was learnt from the second house master Li Kwei Tsing (李桂清) that the room had been let on the 14-9-32, to one named Cheng (陈), this man has not been seen for the past few days. The man named Ping Hoen Dau (平汉涛) is not known to anyone residing at the above address. Very little is known of the occupant of the room where the literature was found, he being rarely seen by the other tenants.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY. Miscellaneous No. 183.

(2)

"2" Division.

Sinza

Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. Nov. 10th, 1932.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Application will be made at the S.S.D. Court on the 11-11-32 for the disposal of the seized literature.

Detectives have been posted on the premises with instructions to arrest anyone who should return to the room.

*1. R.  
11. 11. 32  
42*

*Sumner*

*the inv.*  
D.P.S.

*12. For disposal. Please send me a summary of the contents of the pamphlet "What is the Mutual Aid Society?"*

*7<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>*

*MR. 11/11*

*11: 11: 32*

1. **History of the Communist International**  
 2. **History of the Communist International**  
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59. Circular orders by the Headquarters.
60. List of the localities of the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society.
61. Plan of the work of the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society.
62. What is Mutual Aid Society?
63. The duty of the employees movement in the Chinese Revolution in 1931.
64. Important Directory Letter No.1 of the Headquarters.
65. Outline for Discussion issued by the General
66. Measures of Organization and Election for the District Headquarters, Hsien Headquarters, Municipal Headquarters and the Provincial Headquarters of the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society.
67. Resolutions passed by the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society in changing the course of Movement in the country in accordance with the direction of the Red International.
68. Organization and work of the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society in Soviet District.
69. Outline of work of the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society in the Soviet Districts.
70. The developing of the crisis in Revolution and the duty of the Party in the North.
71. Manifesto issued by the Provisional Government of the Chung Hwa Soviet Republic in demanding the release of Noulens.
72. Letter of protest against the arrest of Noulens by the Imperialistic Kuomintang.
73. Manifesto issued by the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society in opposing the oppression of anti-Japanese warriors and suppression of the anti-Japanese movement.
74. Outline of the Constitutional Law of the Chung Hwa Soviet Republic.
75. Plan of work of the Headquarters from January to March.
76. Coloured handbills issued by the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society in connection with the celebration of October.
77. Tung Fong Sing Pao - "Oriental New Papers"
78. Blank form in mobilizing or transferring the Red Army.
79. Blank Subscription Books, Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57 issued by the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society.



80. Handing over of information with the work of the  
the city.

81. Draft of Struggle for the Federation of the Families  
of the National Revolutionaries in the city.

82. Resolutions passed by the Headquarters in inspecting  
the work.

83. Blank form of Investigation into the Division of various  
District Committee during the month of June.

84. Internal Aid Liveliness, Issues Nos. 1 to 26.

85. Bundle of coloured papers.

86. A quantity of miscellaneous papers.

87. One typewriter duplicator.

88. A roll of stencil papers.

89. Several sheets of used carbon papers and other matters.

90. 14 seven chops.

91. One photo of one named Yang Song-ung who was shot  
at Nanjing during the student demonstration on Dec. 12  
1931. It was addressed by the Vincent School  
students to the Internal Aid Society.

下列書籍於民國二十一年十一月十日下午在  
重慶路五五五號搜獲。

- 1 俄國黨史
- 2 中國革命中之倫理問題
- 3 中國革命
- 4 十年來之俄羅斯
- 5 兩個集結
- 6 列寧
- 7 農民問題
- 8 中國革命及其對派
- 9 列寧主義概論
- 10 戰術與策略
- 11 馬克思主義發展歷程
- 12 比羅加
- 13 政治工作
- 14 共產主義綱領
- 15 共產主義的ABC
- 16 革命與策略
- 17 民族革命論
- 18 俄國革命運動史
- 19 蘇聯五年計劃
- 20 政治經濟學
- 21 蘇俄的婦女
- 22 蘇聯勞動組合
- 23 世界經濟地理綱要
- 24 第一國際史綱
- 25 社會主義發展史綱
- 26 俄國革命史研究
- 27 新俄國史
- 28 世界要史
- 29 蘇俄的消費組合

- 67 隨筆第二十一期又二北其月
- 68 十月革命年十五週年紀念
- 69 紀念四週年
- 70 中國革命年
- 71 中國革命年
- 72 互濟生活
- 73 中國革命年
- 74 總會重要報告
- 75 互濟生活
- 76 中國革命年
- 77 中國革命年
- 78 中國革命年
- 79 中國革命年
- 80 中國革命年
- 81 中國革命年
- 82 中國革命年
- 83 中國革命年
- 84 互濟生活

(4)

85 王彩紙一色

86 系紙一色

87 印紋一副

88 紙一卷

89 複印紙多張

90 同辛十四

91 照片一張 端同恒四川人

王克勤業生五瓦其五一九三一年

十二月十二日入園工作十一月十七日

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